

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The National President Issues Her First General Order—Important Appointments, Changes in Regulations and Decisions.

Mrs. Abbie A. Adams, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, has promulgated the following:

Headquarters, Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Superior, Neb., Nov. 10, 1906.

The 24th National Convention, Woman's Relief Corps, held in Denver, Colo., Sept. 7 and 8, elected the following officers:

National President, Abbie A. Adams, Superior, Neb.
National Vice-President, Julia G. Sine, Chicago, Ill.
National Junior Vice-President, Eunice M. Munger, Oklahoma City, Okla.
National Treasurer, Charlotte E. Wright, New Haven, Conn.
National Chaplain, Catherine C. Kennedy, Denver, Colo.
Executive Board—Orpha D. Bruce, Chairman, Tampa, Fla.; Sarah C. White, Rockville, Ind.; Florence S. Babbitt, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Mary E. Dean, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Alice W. Fuller, Cleveland, Ohio.

Andersonville Prison Board—Elizabeth A. Turner, Chairman, New Britain, Conn.; Sarah M. E. Battels, Akron, Ohio; L. D. Dusk, J. Taylor, Le Sueur, Minn.; to fill unexpired term of Sarah D. Winslow; Sarah D. Winslow, Toledo, Ohio; Allashee M. Bliss, Saginaw, Mich.

The following reports are hereby announced: National Secretary, Mary R. Morgan, Alma, Neb.; National Inspector, Elizabeth E. Berry, Boston, Mass.; National Correspondent, Elizabeth E. Berry, Boston, Mass.; National Senior Aid and Chief of Staff, Elizabeth Brown Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.; National Junior Aid and Chief of Staff, Emma Stark Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

These officers must be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Department Presidents are requested to send reports to the National Secretary for per capita tax are made payable to the order of the National Treasurer, Charlotte E. Wright, New Haven, Conn. of National Secretary. These checks or money orders, although payable to Mrs. Wright, must be made payable to the National Secretary, and by her forwarded to the National Treasurer. This request is made to the National Secretary, and by her forwarded to the National Treasurer. These remittances are often made payable to National Secretary, thus causing much needless delay.

Department Presidents are also requested to forward at once to the National Secretary, a list of the names of those whom they desire to recommend for appointment as National Aids. Care should be taken to select only those who are worthy for this position, and that all names and post-office addresses are plainly and correctly spelled. No names should be pointed from time to time, as necessary, when their names come properly recommended.

Department Inspectors, Patriotic Instructors and Press Correspondents are requested to send reports to their respective superior officers, in order to facilitate the labor of these officers, save unnecessary expense and secure the best results.

Officers' reports remaining after close of Convention at Denver are in the hands of the National Secretary, and any one desiring a copy may obtain it by sending five cents to pay postage.

Department Presidents should personally examine the reports of their officers before approving them by their signature, since the responsibility of correct reports and reports of the National Secretary, and by her forwarded to the National Treasurer. All communications requesting opinions or decisions must be sent to the Headquarters through official channels, that they may receive proper consideration.

The following appointments are hereby announced: Special National Press Correspondent, Isabel Worrell Ball, Washington, D. C.; Assistant National Press Correspondent, Abbie A. Adams, Washington, D. C.; Myra J. Olney, Pawtucket, R. I.; Helen L. Parker, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Amelia E. Berry, Boston, Mass.; Florence O. McClelland, Chicago, Ill.; Ada E. May, Stillwater, Minn.; Alice Ward, Williamsburg, Iowa; Cleaver, Neigh, Neb.; Mary E. Hartwell, Los Angeles, Cal.

These officers will report for duty to National Press Correspondent Elizabeth Robbins Berry, 657 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Gen. Ivan N. Walker, Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28. He has responded to the last roll call of his earthly life and passed over to the Fatherland. The deepest sympathy of the Woman's Relief Corps is tendered to his stricken family and his comrades of the Grand Army.

By the time these General Orders shall have reached the headquarters of the respective departments, the year 1906 will be approaching, and it is in direct line with other patriotic work that this day be left to the appropriation of our Order.

Our beloved country leads in all that makes a Nation great and good. No evil threatens us, our fair Southland has a disquieting fever, and peace, happiness and prosperity are ours. Let our thankful hearts find voice in songs and all unite in an anthem of praise to the great Commander who so blesses our fair land.

By command of Abbie A. Adams, National President, Mary R. Morgan, National Secretary, Alma, Neb.

Mrs. Adams also promulgates the following Decisions of National Convention, which are given in part:

That this Convention indorse the action of the 22d National Convention in appropriating not less than \$1,000 annually to establish a fund for the perpetual care of the Andersonville Prison property, and that the appropriation this year be increased to \$2,000 and added to this permanent fund.

That the balance remaining in the Council of War fund be transferred to the General Fund.

That the National President appoint a committee of five members to the Convention to consider conditions in the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi and report to this Convention if possible; if not, to the Incoming Council, who shall take action as the circumstances require.

That special effort be made by each Corps to contribute an amount equal to five cents per member for the erection of the proposed monument to loyal women at Chickamauga Park, Tenn., and forward the same through regular channels to the National Treasurer not later than July 29, 1906, the manner of carrying out this plan to be left to the discretion of the Incoming National President.

That this Convention express its disapproval of any efforts on the part of Subordinate Corps to adopt new methods or make changes in the work as laid down in the ritual.

That giving out new passwords be first business under "New Business" and that the manner conform as nearly as practicable to the diagram used for balloting.

That Section 12, Article VIII, Chapter II, Rules and Regulations, be amended to read: "The National President shall have the management of the relief work, subject to the direction of the Corps."

That Section 13, Article VIII, Chapter II, be amended to read: "Department Treasurers shall give an Indemnity Bond procured of a Surety Company, to be named by the Department Convention for the faithful discharge of their duties, the same to be approved by the Department President."

That the office of Assistant National Inspector be abolished, and the duties of that officer be performed by the Department Inspector.

That the incoming National President appoint a committee of known students

of inspection work, who shall present to the next National Convention a plan tending to simplify our inspection system.

That after Sept. 12, 1905, all bills for the care and improvement of the Andersonville Prison property be paid from the General Fund of the National Woman's Relief Corps, instead of from a fund set aside for that purpose.

That the small amount left in the Andersonville Fund Sept. 12, 1905, be used toward the expenses of painting the Andersonville house and making needed repairs.

That all donations of money to the Andersonville Prison property, be they large or small, be placed in the fund for the perpetual care of that property, and such donations be for a specified purpose.

That no money be taken or used from this fund for such times as the interest or income shall be sufficient for the annual care of the Andersonville Prison property. Interest accruing shall be added annually to the Andersonville Permanent Fund for the perpetual care of the Andersonville Prison property.

That some means be provided by which the water from the well on the Andersonville Prison property may be brought to the house.

That each Department appoint an Advisory Board to work in conjunction with the Board of Regents of Memorial University, located at Mason City, Iowa.

That the Charter of a Corps and badges of Grand Order be draped in mourning for Corps members and comrades of the Grand Army, and that the Decision of Fifth National Convention relating to this matter be rescinded.

That the word "tip" in the Installation of Officers, Service Book, be changed to "center" in all excepting in the Installation of Presiding Officers, and crossed flags at sides of altar as originally intended.

That the General edition of Ritual and Service Books, the duties of Corps Presidents be defined by explanatory notes, to meet the needs of Corps not auxiliary to any Post.

That in order to reduce the cost, and the advantage of the ritual, the ritual in map form be ordered ready for presentation to schools.

That the names of the women who presented our work in Denver at the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps in 1883, be inserted in future editions of the Red Book and Rules and Regulations.

That the Committee working on the Red Book be continued until the book is completed for distribution.

That the National President and Secretary have authority to attest the correctness of the Red Book by their signatures.

Additional decisions, if there be any, and appointments will be announced in the next issue of the National Order.

A close study of the Decisions of National Conventions will prove of great value to the National Secretary.

General Orders, and all other official correspondence received by Corps, must be read, and then duly filed in accordance with Article XXIV, Chapter V, Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic.

By command of Abbie A. Adams, National President; Mary R. Morgan, National Secretary, Alma, Neb.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Report from the National Press Correspondent.

Editor National Tribune: Geary W.R.C. 35, entertained 12 members from Strickland and Corps, 9, Hastings, at their regular meeting with a short program of humorous readings and an original essay on "A Mouse," one having invaded their domain. The speaker was well received, and all went home rejoicing that they were members of the W.R.C.

Gould W.R.C. 131, Republican City, reports the erection of a fine and neat deeprooted monument to the memory of the U.S.A. and W.R.C. in finished brown and white outside and hard-wood inside; new chairs and tables and a fine President's desk, presented by Belle Young of Superior, Minn., in memory to her mother, a past President of Gould Corps, who was killed in a cyclone several years ago. Adjt. Gen. Culver and wife, Past Department Commander, and Department Commander John Lett were present at the dedication, Oct. 7.

Farragut W.R.C. 11, and Appomattox W.R.C. 128, tendered a reception to National President Abbie A. Adams and National Secretary Mary R. Morgan in the Governor's Mansion, Tuesday evening, Nov. 7. In the receiving line were Governor and Mrs. Mickey, E. C. Adams and wife and Comrade Morgan and wife. An address was made by Governor Mickey, and Mrs. Adams responded in a very graceful manner. The mansion was profusely decorated with Old Glory and cut flowers. Beautiful bunches of American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums were presented to the National President by Farragut and Appomattox W.R.C.

Drinks and water were served, and a large crowd was present—Clara Feenan, National Press Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA.

An Ohio Soldier Tells How Hood Made His Flank Move While Sherman's Army Slept.

Editor National Tribune: Having been on the picket line on the night of July 21, in front of Atlanta, Ga., a Capital City, I have much to tell you. I had a hard day's work, and I was very tired when I had on post. I replied: "The usual number." He requested me to take two of my men and accompany him, he having taken the same number of men in an anthem of praise to the great Commander who so blesses our fair land.

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PENSION DECISIONS.

Marriage—Miscellaneous—Louisiana—Mississippi.

Claimant (colored) and soldier (white) commenced to cohabit under the semblance of marriage in 1863 or 1864, in Mississippi, where they resided about a year, afterward removing to Louisiana, where the soldier died in 1864. A ceremonial marriage was attempted in Louisiana immediately prior to the soldier's death, but a common-law marriage from the inception of their relations is alleged.

Held: (1) Miscegenation, prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1868, was prohibited in Mississippi, as it is now. (Code, 1892, sec. 2585; Code, 1880, sec. 1147.) But notwithstanding this prohibition, blacks and whites who were cohabiting matrimonially at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 were within the operation of Chapter 22, article 22 of said Constitution. Claimant's marriage, however, was not noticed in Mississippi at the time of the adoption of said Constitution.

(2) Miscegenation is, and has been, prohibited in the State of Louisiana (Civil Code, article 95), with the exception that the Revised Statutes of 1870 provides for the legitimization of such marriage if the parties thereto, two years make declaration before a notary accepting the benefit of the act. There being no evidence showing compliance with this statute, claimant's soldier could not have become lawfully married in Louisiana, where the right to pension accrued. And by article 54 of the acts of 1884 marriages between blacks and whites are declared to be illicit. (C. C., art. 94.) 34. 10-9-05.

Jurisdiction—Payment of Pension—Guardians—Imbecile—Act of July 8, 1882—Legal Disability—Domicile.

The word "may" in the clause "but the payment to persons laboring under legal disabilities may be made to the guardian of such persons in the manner herein provided," of the act of July 8, 1870 has the force of "shall." Said act confers no discretion on the Commissioner of Pensions to pay pension to the guardian of a legally appointed guardian of said persons.

"Legal disabilities," within the meaning of said act, are those imposed by the laws of the State of Louisiana, or of each State to fix the domestic status of its citizens is unquestioned. When, therefore, it is properly evidenced that a person is under a legal disability, imposed by the laws of the State of his domicile, it is the legal disability mentioned in said act, and the fact of his incapacity will not be reversed by the laws of another State.

Such legal disability continues until such time as it is removed by a court having jurisdiction of the cause and over his person. 35. 10-13-05.

Service—District of Columbia National Guard.

The claimant, who was a member of the District of Columbia National Guard, was not in the service of the United States and therefore has no title to pension by reason of disability received at target practice in said organization. 36. 10-23-05.

Desertion—Discharge—Honorable Discharge—Bounty—Joint Resolution of July 1, 1902—Service—Act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant deserted from his first enlistment in the United States Army (under which he received a bounty of \$100) and subsequently enlisted in the United States Navy. He received, by reason of his desertion, a discharge from the town of New York, N. Y., for \$300. He therefore received by reason of his said last enlistment bounty or gratuity other than from the United States in exchange of that to which he would have been entitled if he had continued to serve faithfully until honorably discharged under the contract of service previously entered into by him, and was consequently outside the class of soldiers and sailors benefited by the joint resolution of July 1, 1902, and he is not pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890. 37. 10-23-05.

Honorable Discharge—Discharge—Service with Mexico—Regular Army—Service.

Those of the Regular Army or Navy who served in the Mexican campaign, pensionable purposes, considered as honorably discharged from said service when said war was over or when they were ordered or mustered out of said service. Being in the regular establishment, their engagement was to serve wherever they were ordered for duty; and their engagement to serve in said war was terminated when they were taken away from said service by proper authority.

Soldier enlisted in the Regular Army in 1845, and was discharged in 1850. Said discharge was for no other cause than his service in Mexico during the war with that country was honorable, so far as the record shows, and it consequently was "honorable" and "without disgrace." He was honorably discharged from that part of his service for pensionable purposes. 38. 10-20-05.

Service—Capt. Murphy's Co. A, 1st Regiment, Mercer's Brigade, New Jersey National Guards—State Service—Military.

Capt. Murphy's Co. A, 1st Regiment, New Jersey National Guards, organized in November, 1861, and was in service April 16, 1861, by order of the Governor of said State, for special duty in guarding the State Arsenal. It was never mustered into the Federal service, and it formed no part of said State's quota of troops furnished under the President's proclamation published April 15, 1861. Its service, from April 18, 1861, to July 16, 1861, was duly rendered in and for the State, and the United States. Said service, therefore, does not confer a pensionable status upon the members of that organization. 39. 10-20-05.

The 11th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: I was a member of the 11th Ill. I was with my company only a short time, as was on detached duty on board the hospital ship City of Memphis as a nurse. I do not know very much about my company, but I know of the 11th Ill. In the National Tribune? It will interest many of its members who are readers of your paper.

I am very much interested in the National Tribune, and look for it anxiously each week.—Geo. W. Gilbert, Co. D, 11th Ill., Hammond, Ind.

The 11th Ill. was originally a three-months regiment, but was reorganized at Bird's Point, Mo., for three years, July 13, 1861. Its first Colonel was William H. L. Wallace, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh. He was succeeded by Col. Thomas E. Vance, who became a Major-General and died. The third Colonel was Garrett Nevins, who was killed at Vicksburg, and he was succeeded by Col. John A. Conner, who was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out, July 14, 1865, and brevetted a Brigadier-General. The 11th Ill. belonged to the Western Army of the Tennessee, and had a particularly severe service. It was a light regiment, and was engaged in the battle of Fort Fisher, where it lost 1,700 men out of 2,200 taken into action. It killed 69 soldiers and 17 missing. Its total loss out of its enrollment of 5,011 was 151 killed, a percentage of 3.01.—Editor National Tribune.

Served with Pennsylvania Command.

Comrade Christian Wanzel, Co. G, 42d Pa. (Buckley), and Co. G, 190th Pa., Pa., writes: "The National Tribune should be in the hands of every veteran. As for myself, I was a subscriber to the paper for many years, and I dropped it once, but again took it up, and now answer to roll call regularly. Although a mere boy, I served through the war, and I believe that I have seen the 11th Ill. in the 1845; enlisted April 1, 1861; was twice wounded. I was taken prisoner, and was seven months in rebel prisons. I was discharged in June, 1865, and the Government should recognize the sufferings of the prisoners of war by passing the legislation that they ask."

GEN. FITZ-HUGH LEE.

He and His Old Classmate, Gen. Custer, Met at Appomattox, C. E.

The recent death of Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee recalls to the memory of Comrade R. Hannaford, or "Old Sandy," of Co. M, 2d Ohio Cav., an interesting and pathetic incident of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox.

"The incident is brought back to me," he writes, "as I read last week instead of more than 40 years ago. Those who were there will no doubt remember that Custer's Division when met by the Army of Grace was directly south of where Lee's army lay, but too far back to overlook Lee's camp. But when that rash cavalry Colonel of the South Carolina brigade fired on us—and it required a good volley to convince us that he was in earnest—our charge on him brought us to the edge of the waters. Hence Lee's camp was plainly visible; Lee's headquarters being directly opposite to us.

"We went into camp and spent the night there. Custer's headquarters was at the foot of an enormous oak not over 50 yards from our tent. About 10 p. m. I saw two horsemen in gray riding toward us from the east and I noticed Custer's signal flag waving them. Suddenly he sprang up and strode toward them. As he neared the two men they sprang from their saddles and each grasped the hand of the other, warmly shaking it. Custer then turned and lies to hold their horses, and observing that the animals were not shod sent for the headquarters blacksmith and bade him shoe the horses and saddle the men.

"Custer and his visitors threw themselves on the ground at the foot of the big oak and for two hours talked of old times. They were cadets together at West Point. Fitz-Hugh Lee was not altogether forgotten while they chatted of the past, for one of them, after gazing at the groups of Union soldiers standing about, asked Custer if those were the men he had been winning his victories with. Our General replied that they were.

"It was never again who Custer's guards were beyond that they were cavalrymen in Lee's army, but I always thought one of them was Fitz-Hugh Lee. Can any comrade enlighten me?"

"There are no doubt many who will recall this visit, and how the division band serenaded Gen. Custer and his visitors. The band was led by an old airman, and the music was so sweet and so full of pathos that it was not until a few minutes before the band ceased playing that we learned the surrender was a fixed fact. Lee had accepted Grant's terms. The boys became wild with joy. Then occurred an incident that illustrated the wonderful effect music has on the human mind. As the band played the men were taking their instruments apart and the thought came to me that they had left something undone, so stepping up to the leader I urged him to give us one more tune. He begged. Glancing at his men he remarked: 'What do you say, boys?'

"The band leader playfully asked me, 'What is it?'

"Give us 'Home, Sweet Home,' I replied.

"The band played as desired, and as the old, sweet strains swelled on the air a strange quiet settled upon the soldiers who had been shouting triumphantly. The second verse was reached I looked about me, and many who appeared to be gazing straight ahead, but who saw nothing, only perhaps some dear spot far away in the distance. The band played on while down their cheeks the tears rolled. It was one of the most touching sights I ever beheld, and even to this day I feel that the music of the band was a great help to us. Before or since have I heard the old, sweet tune played with such pathos or better effect. If any member of the band should be reading this, I would accept my thanks, even at this late day.

"What a great day that was and how proud I should be able to say, 'I was at the surrender of Lee's army.' There were many colored comrades there, too, and all of us were worn almost beyond human endurance with the 'doubling' of the boys. It was a long time we had such a feeling for years. At 8 o'clock on the afternoon of Lee's surrender the sun appeared as a big ball of fire, and at 5 it was invisible.

Comrade Hannaford also relates part of his experience at the Wilderness:

"I was in the Wilderness 40 years ago," he says. "For a day or two previous our regiment had been almost on the extreme of Grant's army. We were at Manassas, but on Saturday, the 31st, that position was abandoned by us and about 5 o'clock p. m. we came in on the Plank Road past Wilderness Tavern. We had been marching for a long time, and we were very tired. We went into camp about one and a half miles out on the Orange Court House Pike. Here there was some open country. The boys hoped we would be allowed to pass the night there, and most of us had our beds made, but at 8:30 o'clock we were hurried back to the old tavern and spent the night on that hill, on the east side of the river, being forbidden to unsaddle our horses.

"Just after midnight a Lieutenant of the 48th Pa. was brought in and buried in the yard. We were brigaded in the morning, and we were told he had been shot by a bushwhacker while he was visiting the pickets. All night long we could hear the steady tramp of marching troops and the moving of trains, and when daylight came we were alone, the thousands of wagons having disappeared, leaving our regiment alone.

See this new Washer?

It Must Pay for Itself.

I KNOW you've never seen a Washer like this one. Because it has just been invented—and I tell you it is a world-beater.

Call it our "Gravity" Washer.

We are the largest makers of washers in the world. On to half a million of our "1800" Washers are in use today.

But this "Gravity" washer is our newest and greatest machine.

Gravity, you know, is what makes a stone roll down hill.

And our new Washer is called the "Gravity" because it works itself by almost the same principle as the rolling stone.

You throw the clothes into a tub of soapy water, start off the machine, and the "Gravity" does nearly all the rest.

I don't mean that it washes all the dirty clothes without a little help from you—mind that!

You must throw the clothes into the tub, by hand, and start off the machine working by hand, and stay beside it while it drives the soaps and suds through the clothes.

Then you must—in about Six minutes after the "Gravity" has been washing—stop the tub, and turn the washed clothes through the wringer, by hand.

Because it doesn't all pay. There's some work left for the Woman.

But she can wash a tub full of very dirty clothes with this new Gravity Washer in less than Six minutes by the clock.

And she can wash them with her head—her brains—instead of with her hands, because she makes the Machine do the work. She hasn't got to bend over a steaming tub of suds, or work one of those back-breaking threshing-machines they call "Washers" in the hard-ware stores.

The "Gravity Washer" won't tear the finest piece of lace—it won't break a button—nor it won't wear the thinnest white clothes.

Because, all the washing is done by driving soapy water through the threads of the dirty clothes.

And this is done entirely by "Gravity"—by the same thing that makes a stone roll down hill.

Now, I want to send one of these "Gravity Washers" to any responsible person, for a month, just so you can prove what I say to be true. We won't expect a penny from you for the month's use of it, unless you decide to keep it after that.

If you find it saves its own cost you may pay, after each washing, \$1.00 a week for it, or \$2.00 a month.

Thus the Washer pays for itself out of what it saves you.

But you need not decide on keeping it till after you've tested it in four washings, viz., a Month—free of charge.

I will pay the freight to your railroad station at my own expense,

his face in front of the left ear and a clip out of the tip of the right ear.

The next morning we started early on the march, but stopped at Stevens Station, on the Harper's Ferry & Winchester Railroad, our Chaplain accompanied us. We were told that the battle of Winchester, or Kernstown, on the 23d, following the defeated enemy a far distance from the battle, was ordered back to Winchester as a guard for that place, eventually part of us going on to Bunker Hill.

On May 5, being ordered to rejoin our brigade, that was then over 100 miles in advance, we started about noon. Near Winchester our Maine Chaplain joined us, saying he had been to Washington and was on his way back to join his regiment, then with Banks, and near our own destination.

As he thought we were marching with us, he came with us, singing to us nearly all our patriotic songs, as well as many others, as we sat around our bivouac fires cooking or while resting. One song he sang that had become especially popular for our division, on account of our great victory over Jackson, which delighted us greatly, also telling our men that had we not been captured, we were about the only troops, on account of having fought a great battle and having won the first and only victory that amounted to anything in the Eastern Army so far. I can only recall one stanza out of many verses of the song at this late date:

"When Jackson came to Winchester He thought to find us napping; But when he met our gallant Shields His brain soon got to swarming. He cursed the day, he cursed his luck, And damned the secesh women."

Refrain:

"Brave Shields was then our man, Brave Shields was then our man; With Northern grit and Irish wit, Brave Shields was then our man."

He sold some copies of this and others to the boys, remaining with us until the evening of the 31st of May, 1862, when we joined the brigade.

During the march of three days and a half we became very chummy. He assured us he had sympathized with us greatly when in our earlier days of command for rations. He also felt his duty not only to impart religious instruction to the troops, but to add comfort and pleasure wherever and whenever he could. We took to him wonderfully, imparting to him all the information we had and what we could borrow from our fertile imaginations; and he in turn gave us a good deal of information as to his own life.

He disappeared the evening of the 31st when we went into bivouac. We thought nothing of his sudden disappearance until on our return from the

THE SPY RICHARDSON.

Hanged by Order of Gen. Buford.

Editor National Tribune: On reading a communication in your issue of the 18th inst., signed H. M. Gregg, Westport, Me., giving Father Locke's version of the execution of Richardson, the spy, I think it not out of place to state through your columns what I, a member of the 10th Pa. knew of Richardson.

It is easy for persons to surmise or build theories about things. It may be the same in Father Locke's case, of whom I never heard until I saw the account in The National Tribune.

The 10th Pa. belonged to Gen. Landre's Division in western Virginia, June 11, 1862, until he died. Col. Nathan Kimball, of the First Brigade, took command until the division arrived at Martinsburg, March 15. Gen. Jas. Shields had been ordered to Martinsburg, but did not take command until we arrived at that point. Banks's troops, or Williams's Division, had entered Winchester the day we reached Martinsburg. Our brigade had not received rations for such a march as we had been on, and rebelled